Government. However, no formal representation has been received from the Indian Medical Association.

(c) Under administrative instructions, tobacco smoking is prohibited in Hospitals, dispensaries and other health care stablishments, educational institutions. Conference Rooms, domestic air flights, air-conditioned chair cars and Air-conditioned sleeper coaches in trains, suburban trains and air-conditioned buses under the control of Government of India. Smoking has also been prohibited in public places and public conveyances in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. In addition the following measures have been taken to discourage consumption of Tobacco:—

(i) As per the Cigarettes (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1975 it is mandatory to display health warning on all cartons/packets of cigarettes.

(ii) Under the Prevention of Food Aduheration Rules, 19SS a warning 'Chewing of tobacco is injurious to health' is mandatory.

(iii) Direct advertisements relating to tobacco or tobacco related products are prohibited on Doordarshan.

(iv) Health Education.

Recommendations of the Task Force on Food Laws

1734. SHRI BANGARU LAXMAN:

SHRIMATI ANANDIBEN JETHABHAI PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to stated:

(a) whether recommendations of the Task Force on Food Laws made in 1996, have been considered by Government;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Task Force and the areas in which these are likely to be implemented; and

(c) whether these recommendations would have any bearing on the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The recommendations of the Task Force on Food Laws have been considered at various levels in Government. The main areas covered by the recommendations relate to upgradation of the infrastructure and laboratory standar-'s required to implement the food laws, standardisation of analytical techniques, licensing of vendors, development of sound industrial practices and strengthening of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) set up. The recommendations also include ammendments to the existing law like change in the title of the Act; definition of food; providing one counter-part of the sample to the vendor and gradation of penalty clauses. A number of measures recommended by the Task Force have already been included in project for Capacity Building of the organisation for prevention of Food Adulteration which is presently under formulation. Other legal provisions have been proceeded by a 'Committee of Experts for consideration of Government.

(c) The report was intended to deal with the amendments needed in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, to improve the working of the Act to bring it in harmony with the needs of present day society and generally to rationalise its content.

शिशु आहार और पेय पदार्थों की गुणवत्ता की जांच

1735. **श्री अजीत जोगी** :

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि **:**

(क) क्या सरकार शिशु आहार और पेय पदार्थों की गुणवत्ता की नियमित रूप से जांच करती है **;**